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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1923-24

Volume I



Area, Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation, Area under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue Assessment and Harvest Prices in British India.

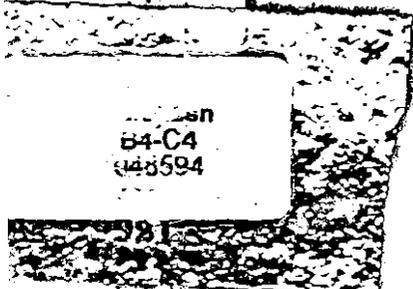
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CALCUTTA : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1928

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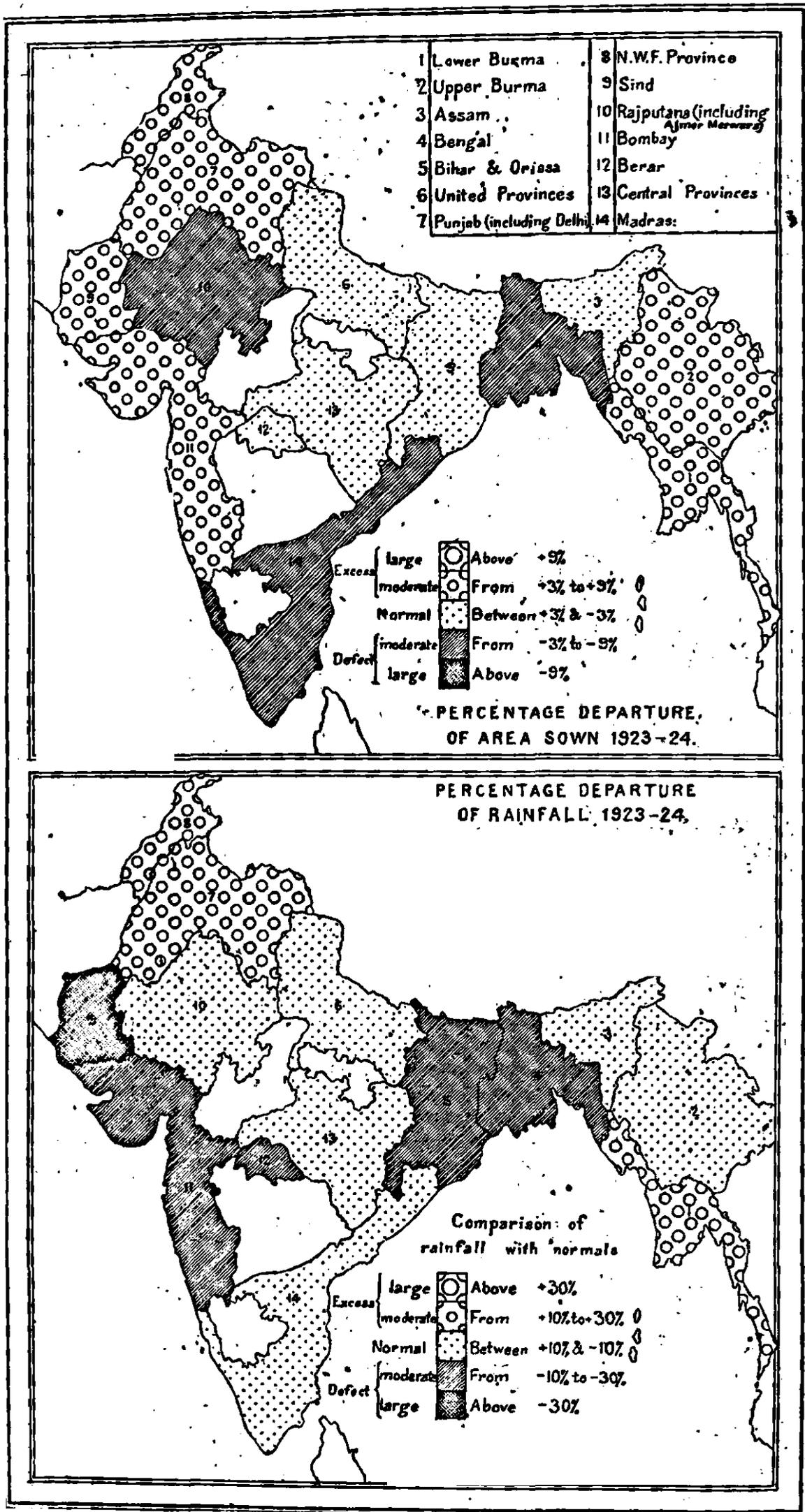
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Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jingili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
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35. Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India for 1916-20 (Supplement to Vol. II of the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India). As. 12. (2a.)
36. Alphabetical Index of the commodities that enter into the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. R7-8. (6a.)
37. Commercial Library Catalogue (corrected up to 30th April 1925). R2-8. (5a.)

Map showing the Departure of sown area and that of Rainfall in 1923-24.



NOTE.—For the actual figures of Rainfall reference may be made to the publication entitled "Rainfall of India" issued by the Meteorological Department.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

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Area under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue
Assessment and Harvest Prices in British India.

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1926

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APPENDIX A

The Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India.

A provisional return of the yield per acre of principal crops cultivated in India was first compiled in 1892 from various statistical publications available at the time, such as agricultural and settlement reports, crop forecasts, gazetteers, replies to the enquiries of the Famine Commission, etc. To provide for the periodical revision of the estimates, a system of experimental crop cuttings was prescribed in 1893 by the Government of India, the results of which are reported by Local Governments and Administrations at the close of each quinquennium. The returns for the last quinquennium ending 1921-22 have been received and scrutinised, and tabulated in the appended tables.* These outturns per acre are of extreme importance since these will generally be used during the present quinquennium (ending 1926-27) in estimating the production of crops for which forecasts are prepared.

2. The estimate given is the average outturn on average soil in a year of average character, as deduced from the information obtained from experiments made up to the period under review. When, therefore, this average is multiplied by the average area sown, it should give as near an approximation as possible to the outturn of the crop in an average year. The Departments of Agriculture or Land Records of each province maintain standard estimates of the average yield of land of average quality (usually under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for several crops in each district. The object of the experiments or investigations annually made is to test the accuracy of these estimates and to enable the head of the Department in each province to revise his provincial estimates, when necessary. Should it happen that the period has been one of exceptionally favourable or unfavourable conditions which have affected the experiments reported, this would not necessarily involve a change in the standard estimates for the district or for the province, unless there were other reasons for believing that, as estimates of average yield in an average year, they have been pitched too high or too low.

3. On an examination of the returns for the quinquennium ending 1911-12, it was recognised that the results of the experiments as conducted by the district revenue staff were generally unreliable. A change in the system was therefore considered necessary; and in 1915 the Government of India, with a view to improve the returns; issued instructions to employ as far as possible the expert officers of the provincial Agricultural Department for carrying out experiments on a well-ordered plan in each agricultural tract and for the investigation of average crop outturns in the various provinces. The new system was introduced in the quinquennium ending 1916-17 in some of the provinces mainly as an experimental measure, as explained in the previous report. It appears from the present reports that during the quinquennium under review the new system was not fully carried into effect in most of the provinces. In Bengal, for instance, only cuttings of jute were made by trained officers of the Agricultural Department under expert supervision. In Madras the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department are too few to admit of the results being accepted as representative. In Bombay the new system of experiments conducted by officers of the Agricultural Department continued, but in certain districts, where the kind and value of the land varies widely from field to field, the old method had to be adopted. In Bihar and Orissa crop tests were carried out by the Agricultural Department on a small scale in thirteen districts. In the Central Provinces and Berar the experiments made are stated to be still of doubtful value. In the Punjab officers of the Agricultural Department were only consulted in revising the standards. In Burma, according to the revised instructions, the work was entrusted to the Agricultural Department from the beginning of the quinquennium under review; but as a result of the recommendations of a conference held in 1920 (which were accepted by the Local Government) the work was transferred to the Settlement Officers, on the ground that the cuttings made by them supply sufficiently reliable data for ascertaining the actual average outturns of crops. In the North-West Frontier Province, the work was entrusted to the Agricultural Department

* For district figures, reference should be made to the separate Blue Book styled "Quinquennial report on the Average Yield per acre of principal crops in India for the period ending 1921-22."

APPENDIX A—contd.

in the quinquennium under review; but the system, it is stated, has not proved satisfactory on account of inadequate staff. In Mysore results of crop experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department were utilised for checking and revising those of the Revenue Department.

4. As a result of the experiments conducted or investigations made during the quinquennium under review, considerable changes have been made in the averages previously adopted, except in the United Provinces, Bombay, and the Central Provinces and Berar. In Bengal, the yield of autumn rice has been raised from 871 to 888 lbs, of jute from 1,300 to 1,330 lbs, and of sugarcane from 2,963 to 3,004 lbs. In Madras, the average outturn of sugarcane has been raised from 5,040 to 6,420 lbs, of rice from 1,047 to 1,065 lbs, and of cotton from 66 to 78 lbs. In Sind rice has been raised from 1,316 to 1,341 lbs and cotton from 170 to 190 lbs. In the Punjab, the yield of wheat has been raised from 791 to 856 lbs, of gram from 615 to 671 lbs, and of sugarcane from 1,933 to 2,191 lbs. In Assam, the yield of jute has been increased from 1,320 to 1,400 lbs and of sugarcane from 2,016 to 2,128 lbs. In the North-West Frontier Province, the yield of sugarcane has been raised from 2,660 to 2,721 lbs. On the other hand, the standards have been lowered in certain cases. The yield of winter rice has been decreased from 1,036 to 1,029 lbs in Bengal, from 1,234 to 987 lbs in Bihar and Orissa, and from 952 to 896 lbs in Assam. Autumn rice in Bihar and Orissa has been lowered from 800 to 741 lbs. In Madras jowar has been reduced from 696 to 569 lbs, bajra from 624 to 488 lbs, and ragi from 1,092 to 927 lbs. In the Punjab maize has been lowered from 1,040 to 962 lbs and jowar from 470 to 434 lbs. Wheat, barley and bajra in the North-West Frontier Province have been put at lower figures, viz. 614 lbs, 880 lbs, and 436 lbs, as against 676 lbs, 907 lbs, and 552 lbs, respectively, in the preceding quinquennium.

5. The statement below compares the average outturns of the major crops in the different provinces. The relative importance of each province in respect of each crop has also been shown by percentages representing the proportion of the total area under each crop in British India cultivated in each province. Tea has been included in this statement, although this crop is not dealt with in the quinquennial returns, the average outturns having been calculated from the special tea returns for the five calendar years ending 1921.

Province	RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR		BAJRA	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
Madras	14.2	lbs 1,065	...	...	...	lbs ...	23.7	lbs 539	23.8	lbs 488
Bombay	2.4	1,230	6.1	575	...	...	35.7	(d) 1,550	27.7	400
Sind	1.4	1,341	2.1	{ (d) 1,032 (e) 711 }	0.3	{ (d) 842 (e) 1,069 }	2.3	{ (e) 670 (d) 816 (e) 392 }	6.7	{ (d) 591 (e) 319 }
Bengal	26.8	{ (a) 1,029 (b) 1,156 (c) 888 }	0.5	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	8.7	900	20.8	1,050	60.2	1,150	10.0	600	19.5	550
Punjab	1.1	777	33.5	856	14.6	625	4.2	434	18.9	425
Burma	13.5	970	0.2	540	...	...	3.0	430	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	19.4	{ (a) 987 (b) 800 (c) 741 }	5.0	{ (f) 984 (g) 451 }	18.3	881	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	6.5	624	13.4	600	...	...	20.1	664	...	...
Assam	5.8	{ (a) 896 (b) 1,008 (c) 708 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	0.1	862	4.2	614	3.5	880	0.3	500	1.1	436
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	0.9	1,396	0.2	252	...	...
Delhi	...	...	0.2	792	0.3	830	0.1	588	0.5	529
Coorg	0.1	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter

(b) Spring

(c) Autumn

(d) Irrigated

(e) Unirrigated

(f) Bihar

(g) Chota Nagpur

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Province	RAPE		MAIZE		GRAM		LINSSEED		SESAMUM	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Madras	59.2	927	1.6	636	0.9	400(A) 160(s)	...	...	17.8	303
Bombay	14.3	{ (d)1,400 (e)1,060 }	...	...	4.1	1,200(d) 410(e)	4.9	360	3.7	400
Sind	...	...	...	...	1.0	784(d) 491(e)	...	...	0.7	320
Bengal	...	...	...	...	1.8	828	5.4	467	4.8	503
United Provinces	...	...	34.1	1,100	38.9	800	29.6	500	25.9	280
Punjab	...	...	17.9	962	31.6	671	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	3.0	700	...	...	...	...	26.2	160
Bihar and Orissa	20.1	820	27.7	820	11.8	831	26.8	492	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	7.9	532	31.1	226	13.0	224
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	386	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	7.1	1,118	1.7	420	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	1.1	917	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	0.1	728	0.4	555	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province	RAPE AND MUSTARD		SUGARCANE		COTTON		JUTE		TEA	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Madras	...	...	4.3	6,420	16.8	78	...	...	6.2	270
Bombay	0.1	625	2.6	6,950	26.7	102	...	...	...	...
Sind	4.1	{ 348(d) 375(e) }	...	...	1.8	190	...	...	...	...
Bengal	17.5	485	8.2	3,054	0.4	155	88.2	1,330	26.8	479
United Provinces	40.6	600	52.1	2,600	7.6	170	...	...	1.1	250
Punjab	16.4	440	17.3	2,191	11.6	138	...	...	1.4	164
Burma	...	...	...	...	2.5	90	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	13.2	492	10.6	2,460	0.5	155	7.2	1,200	0.3	149
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	0.9	2,569	31.4	86	...	...	...	...
Assam	5.0	504	1.3	2,128	0.2	153	4.6	1,400	64.2	661
North-West Frontier Province	1.7	322	1.3	2,721	0.2	92	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	0.3	136	...	...	...	...
Delhi	0.1	317	0.3	2,391	...	100	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(d) Irrigated.
(e) Unirrigated.(A) Bengal gram.
(s) Horse gram.

APPENDIX A—contd.

No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each PROVINCE of BRITISH

Province	Quinquennial ending	RICE (HURKED) (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)			JOWAR (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Punjab	1901-02(a)	..	..	(c) 1,234 (d) 823 (e) 823 (f) 1,234	..	..	(g) 984 (h) 861 (i) 451 (j) 984 (k) 861 (l) 451	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1906-07(b)	..	..	(a) 800 (c) 983 (d) 1,104 (e) 807 (f) 1,036 (g) 1,179 (h) 871 (i) 1,029 (j) 1,166 (k) 888	..	..	861	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	608	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	688	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	1901-02	1,081	866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	670	..
	1906-07	1,115	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	647	..
	1911-12	1,193	867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	721	..
	1916-17	..	..	1,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	606
	1921-22	1,166	804	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,241	493	569
Bombay	1901-02	..	1,230	..	1,250	610	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1906-07	..	1,230	..	1,250	610	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1911-12	..	1,230	..	1,250	610	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1916-17	..	1,230	..	1,250	610	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1921-22	..	1,230	..	1,250	610	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
Bihar	1901-02	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	965	..	1,798	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	1,229	..	..	..	1,076	..	1,238	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	1,340	..	..	..	1,076	..	1,396	..	..
	1916-17	1,316	..	..	1,366	874	..	..	1,270	..	866	..	..
	1921-22	1,341	..	..	1,038	711	..	842	1,069	..	316	392	..
United Provinces	1901-02	1,050	800	850	1,250	800	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	..	600	..
	1906-07	1,050	800	850	1,250	850	1,050	1,300	900	1,100	..	650	..
	1911-12	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,300	900	1,100	..	650	..
	1916-17	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	..	600	..
	1921-22	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	..	600	..
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	..	..	(c) 1,234 (d) 800 (e) 800 (f) 1,234	..	..	(g) 984 (h) 451 (i) 984	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	(a) 800 (c) 800 (d) 967 (e) 800 (f) 741	..	..	(g) 451 (h) 884 (i) 451	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1901-02(a)	1,120	784	970	935	642	770	903	520	617	552	368	428
	1906-07(b)	1,183	771	1,040	994	610	816	1,053	652	786	561	447	479
Punjab	1911-12(c)	782	474	688	898	555	726	1,018	592	716	488	381	406
	1916-17	831	515	782	964	606	791	1,056	679	809	541	449	470
	1921-22	828	508	777	1,020	640	856	1,056	684	826	546	402	434
	1901-02	1,250	1,000	1,060	..	635	..	..	..	..	..	400	..
	1906-07	1,117	932	1,028	..	575	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
Upper Burma	1911-12	1,094	891	997	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	264	..
	1916-17	..	..	1,034	..	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	448
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Burma	1901-02	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	1,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	1921-22	..	..	970	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	..	430
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	(a) 687	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 888	..
Central Provinces and Berar	1906-07	..	..	580	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	688	..
	1911-12	..	..	624	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	664	..
	1916-17	..	..	624	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	664	..
	1921-22	..	..	624	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	664	..
	1901-02	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	1905-07(j)	..	(c) 1,084 (d) 1,120 (e) 672	..	..	784	..	..	672	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	(c) 1,008 (d) 672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	(c) 652 (d) 1,008 (e) 706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	(c) 886 (d) 1,008 (e) 706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	843	..	..	863	563	669	1,033	651	799	..	602	..
North-west Frontier Province	1906-07	1,202	..	..	842	540	618	1,214	689	818	823	326	478
	1911-12	1,205	..	..	874	559	633	1,169	736	876	..	436	..
	1916-17	1,203	..	..	914	588	676	1,141	745	907	..	399	..
	1921-22	862	..	862	793	522	614	1,140	685	830	683	399	500
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,805	..	..	..	316	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107	763	1,046	562	424	429
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,248	560	1,168	..	137	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	..	..	..	322	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,428	1,300	1,396	..	252	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	1,148	656	..	929	870	..	..	400	..
Delhi	1921-22	..	..	..	1,148	876	792	1,056	672	830	720	576	588
	1901-02	..	1,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1906-07	..	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	1,433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	857	..	..	845	..	..	1,042	..	..	775
Mysore	1901-02	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) For district figures, reference should be made to the separate Blue Book styled "Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of principal crops in India for the period ending 1921-22."
 (2) Average yield of both irrigated and unirrigated land is ascertained by multiplying the yield of irrigated land by the irrigated area cropped, and the yield of unirrigated land multiplied by the unirrigated area cropped, and dividing the sum of these products by the total area cropped.
 (3) The superseded figures of the previous quinquennium have been inserted merely to show the trend of the revision made in each period.
 (4) The variations in the figures of yield of crops now reported as compared with previous ones are due to the fact that the averages have been worked out not approximately as before, but accurately.
 (5) The averages for Burma for 1916-17 are based on the normal outturns per acre given in the Season and Crop Report of Burma for 1916-17.
 (a) As constituted before 1906. (d) Spring. (g) Bengal. (j) Belates to Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 (b) As constituted before 1912. (e) Autumn. (h) Chota Nagpur. (k) Bihar.
 (c) Bihar. (f) Bihar.

INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE.

RAJRA (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)			RAGI (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>)			MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			PEAS AND BEANS			Quinquennial ending	PROVINCE
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both		
..	820	820	381	1901-02	Bengal
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
766	545	..	1,206	799	1901-02	Madras
1,020	611	..	1,405	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
1,020	659	..	1,419	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	624	..	..	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
560	440	488	1,341	639	927	..	..	636	..	..	..	1921-22
..	400	..	1,400	1,060	1901-02	Bombay
..	400	..	1,400	1,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	400	..	1,400	1,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	400	..	1,400	1,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	400	..	1,400	1,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
763	1901-02	Sind
776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
591	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	500	1901-02	United Provinces
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)1,150	(1) 600	(2)1,000	1906-07
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)1,150	(1) 600	(2)1,000	1911-12
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)1,150	(1) 600	(2)1,000	1916-17
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)1,150	(1) 600	(2)1,000	1921-22
..	820	820	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1921-22
635	378	407	1,133	841	943	1901-02	Punjab
595	445	462	..	..	..	1,170	850	1,001	..	..	..	1906-07
521	366	370	..	..	..	1,112	763	1,008	..	..	..	1911-12
568	416	420	..	..	..	1,324	822	1,040	..	..	..	1916-17
556	409	426	..	..	..	1,361	745	962	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Upper Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(m) 478 (n) 555	..	1911-12
..	(m) 732 (n) 746	..	1916-17
..	1901-02	Lower Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	700	(m) 570 (n) 750 (o) 710	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Central Provinces and Bihar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Assam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	2,128	1916-17	North-West Frontier Province
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128	..	..	..	1921-22
762	381	402	..	..	..	1,665	583	1,159	..	..	..	1901-02
693	462	497	..	..	..	1,841	745	1,342	..	..	..	1906-07
704	480	502	..	..	..	1,356	735	1,292	..	..	..	1911-12
784	540	552	..	..	..	1,770	735	1,276	..	..	..	1916-17
571	427	438	..	..	..	1,449	740	1,118	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Ajmer-Merwara
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	1916-17	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	1906-07	Average for British India
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	461	..	..	850	..	..	966	..	..	858	1921-22
..	1901-02	Mysore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22

(l) *Pennisetum typhoides*.

(m) *Echinochloa crusgalli* (red).

(n) *Dolichos lablab* (large white).

(o) *Phaseolus lunatus* (small white).

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(All Provinces)

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each PROVINCE of BRITISH

PROVINCE	Quinquennial ending	ARHAR (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)			GRAM (<i>Oicer Arietinum</i>)			LINSSEED (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)			TIL OR JINJILI (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Bengal	1901-02 ^(a)	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1906-07 ^(b)	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	504
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	867	..	..	443	..	..	503
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	826	..	..	467	..	..	..
Madras	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	290	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	270	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	238	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
	1921-22	{0}400 180*
Bombay	1901-02	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	..	360	..	..	400
	1906-07	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	300	..	..	..	400
	1911-12	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	300	..	..	..	400
	1916-17	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
	1921-22	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
Sind	1901-02	..	..	..	..	460	..	..	..	..	448	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	469	..	..	..	..	448	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	..	394	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	604	..	..	..	..	242	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	784	491	..	..	..	..	320	..	..
United Provinces	1901-02	..	760	..	950	800	800	..	..	500	..	..	280
	1906-07	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	..	500	..	..	280
	1911-12	..	760	..	950	800	800	..	..	500	..	..	280
	1916-17	..	800	..	950	800	800	..	..	500	..	..	280
	1921-22	..	800	..	950	800	800	..	..	500	..	..	280
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
Punjab	1901-02 ^(c)	..	..	..	835	634	659	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07 ^(c)	..	..	..	884	656	701	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12 ^(c)	..	..	..	825	534	540	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	725	588	615	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	768	644	671	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma	1901-02	..	..	..	..	645	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	229
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g)225
Lower Burma	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Central Provinces and Berar	1901-02	..	..	..	..	(a) 662	..	..	(a) 454	..	..	(e) 389	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	525	..	..	205	..	..	230	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	228	..	..	224	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	228	..	..	224	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	228	..	..	224	..
Assam	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..
	1906-07 ^(d)	..	..	..	..	840	..	..	..	448	..	..	448
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province	1901-02	..	..	..	632	406	407	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	884	438	439	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	730	449	449	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	726	488	480	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	626	417	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	1916-17	..	..	..	720	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	558	555	..	..	..	..	..	317
Coorg	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for British India	1921-22	..	..	840	..	..	733	..	..	403	..	..	269
Myanor	1901-02	..	..	..	..	212*	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	225*	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	257*	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	386*	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	369*	..	..	..	..	..	..	238

* Relates to horse gram.
(a) As constituted before 1906.
(b) As constituted before 1912.
(c) Includes Delhi.

(d) Relates to Eastern Bengal and Assam.
(e) Berar.
(f) Relates to Bengal gram.
(g) Average of both Upper and Lower Burma.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(All Provinces)

INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE—continued.

RAPE AND MUSTARD (<i>Brassica sp.</i>)			SUGARCANE (CUB) (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)			COTTON (CLEANED) (<i>Gossypium sp.</i>)			JUTE (<i>Corchorus sp.</i>)			Quinquen- nium ending	PROVINCE
Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both		
..	..	492	2,460	75	1901-02	Bengal
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	492	..	..	2,903	..	..	155	..	..	1,271	1911-12
..	..	490	..	..	2,963	..	..	185	..	..	1,300	1916-17
..	..	485	..	..	3,004	..	..	165	..	..	1,330	1921-22
..	5,127	45	1901-02	Madras
..	..	..	6,039	..	..	66	44	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	6,701	..	..	87	55	9	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	5,040	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	6,420	..	..	220	88	78	..	..	..	1921-22
..	625	..	6,950	100	1901-02	Bombay
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	1921-22
653	4,315	102	1901-02	Sind
590	..	..	4,233	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
602	..	..	4,233	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
393	379	..	8,112	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
348	375	..	(A)	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	600	..	2,500	100	130	150	1901-02	United Provinces
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	160	..	..	..	1906-07
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	160	..	..	..	1911-12
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	210	130	170	..	..	..	1916-17
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	170	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	492	2,460	155	1,200	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	1,200	1916-17
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	1,200	1921-22
380	330	331	1,727	1,300	1,655	100	80	103	1901-02	Punjab
404	203	254	1,607	1,288	1,534	78	64	74	..	..	..	1906-07
498	330	386	1,748	1,467	1,686	126	95	118	..	..	..	1911-12
540	339	423	2,038	1,530	1,933	143	101	135	..	..	..	1916-17
550	364	440	2,344	1,669	2,121	144	105	138	..	..	..	1921-22
..	80	1901-02	Upper Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	84	1916-17	
..	1901-02	Lower Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	90	1921-22	Burma
..	2,300	(c) 144	1901-02	Central Provinces and Berar
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	100	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	520	2,200	120	1901-02	Assam
..	448	..	..	2,683	..	..	154	..	..	1,200	..	1906-07
..	504	..	..	1,904	..	..	153	..	..	1,320	..	1911-12
..	504	..	..	2,016	..	..	153	..	..	1,400	..	1916-17
..	504	..	..	2,128	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	1921-22
450	391	398	1,813	183	72	142	1901-02	North-West Frontier Province
516	398	407	2,673	..	..	169	73	142	..	..	..	1906-07
544	411	418	2,430	..	..	173	142	160	..	..	..	1911-12
622	435	450	2,660	..	..	191	115	164	..	..	..	1916-17
457	397	322	2,721	..	..	102	58	92	..	..	..	1921-22
..	192	1901-02	Ajmer-Merwara
..	..	..	..	..	..	169	30	110	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	127	170	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	324	93	291	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	176	18	136	..	..	..	1921-22
400	230	..	2,000	1,440	2,391	120	70	1916-17	Delhi
..	..	317	2,496	1,344	..	120	70	100	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	619	2,320	104	1,320	1921-22	Average for British India
..	3,399	52	1901-02	Mysore
..	..	..	3,279	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	3,138	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	2,559	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	2,621	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	1921-22

A) The figures of yield of sugarcane crop have not been shown in the present return as no figures had been reported by district officers owing to the fact that it is not a staple crop in Sind.

APPENDIX B.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Table I.—Area.

Madras
(Page 14)

Column 2 states the area as ascertained by the provincial Survey Department, supplemented, for tracts which have not come under the operations of that Department, by areas obtained with the computing scale from the Survey of India Atlas sheets of the localities concerned.

Columns 5 and 6.—The statistics for the major portion of the zamindari estates and certain raiyatwari and whole inam villages are based on estimates, owing to the absence of adequate agency for the collection of statistics in these tracts. Of the total area (90,351,958 acres) entered in column 6 for 1923-24 (page 14), 68,269,015 acres are based on actual returns and 22,082,943 acres on estimates.

The total area in column 5 includes the unaccounted-for difference in the Ramnad district between the Atlas sheet scale and traverse area on the one hand, and the estimated areas in the village accounts of unsurveyed areas on the other. The difference in 1922-23 and 1923-24 was about 952,000 acres. The matter is under correspondence with the Collector.

Bombay
(Page 14)

Column 2 states the area as returned by the provincial Revenue, Survey and Settlement Department, supplemented in the case of Indian States by the return of the Topographical Survey. In Sind, the revenue survey being incomplete the exact area is not known: the column states the area of surveyed tracts plus the estimated area of unsurveyed tracts.

Columns 5 and 6.—The figures of column 5 are repeated in column 6, because the areas in village papers are derived from the Revenue Survey records. The figures for all unsurveyed villages are based on estimates. Of the total area (78,869,984 acres) entered in columns 5 and 6 for 1923-24 (page 14), 74,724,431 acres are based on actual returns and 4,145,553 acres on estimates.

Bengal
(Page 14)

The area cadastrally surveyed up to 1923-24 comprises 31,477,691 acres or about 65.77 per cent of the total area of the province (exclusive of Indian States and the Chittagong Hill Tracts). The figures for the remaining area of the province are based more or less on estimates.

United Provinces
(Page 14)

Columns 5 and 6.—For tracts which possess no agency for collecting statistics, the figures are based on estimates. Of the total area (68,106,425 acres) entered in column 6 for 1923-24 for the provinces, 60,715,425 acres are based on actual returns and 7,391,000 acres on estimates.

Punjab
(Page 14)

Column 6.—Figures for area in river beds in Gurgaon not accounted for in the revenue papers and for high mountainous tracts in Simla and Kangra are based more or less on estimates. (See also notes to column 3 in Table II, page 56.)

Burma
(Page 14)

Columns 2, 5 and 6.—In districts where there has been no professional survey, estimates framed in the best manner possible are accepted subject to revision from time to time as survey extends.

Approximate figures for the Chin Hills and for the Kachin Hills (in the Bhamo, Myitkyina and Katha districts) have been included from 1906-07 and for the Pakokku Hill Tracts from 1907-08. Feudatory States in Upper Chindwin and Yamethin and the Northern Shan States, which were formerly included in columns 2 and 3 and excluded from columns 5 and 6, are shown, from 1921-22, in columns 2, 5 and 6 and excluded from column 3. Putao, the Southern Shan States and Karenni have been included from 1921-22.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table I.—Area—*continued.*

Of the total area (155,652,667 acres) for the whole province, 32,105,195 acres are based on actual survey and the balance (123,547,472 acres) on estimates. Burma—*cont'd.*
(Page 14)

The area cadastrally surveyed is 50,588,197 acres, which is 95.25 per cent of the total area of the province (exclusive of Indian States). The figures for the remaining area of the province are based more or less on estimates. Bihar and Orissa
(Page 15)

Columns 2, 5 and 6.—For the unsurveyed areas of zamindari estates and waste land grants for which accurate statistics are not available, the figures are based on estimates. In the Central Provinces the zamindars are chiefs of minor importance (or their successors) who, while holding large and compact estates on privileged tenure, have been restricted to the rank of ordinary subjects. For Berar column 2 states the area as ascertained by the local Survey and Settlement Department. Central Provinces
and Berar
(Page 15)

The figures have been very carefully extracted from the most recent existing maps by the Director of Survey, Assam, and may be taken as approximately accurate to within something under .5 per cent. Assam
(Page 15)

Column 2 states the area as given in the settlement records. The area for the Manpur Pargana excludes jagir and inam villages. Ajmer-Merwara
and Manpur
(Page 15)

Table II.—Classification of Area.

Column 2 includes the area cultivated within forests. The area cultivated with coffee, tea and rubber within forests is, however, excluded from this column and is shown under column 6, since the year 1918-19. Madras
(Page 16)

Column 4 includes areas occupied by *babul* and casuarina trees when they do not form parts of forest areas.

Column 5 includes all occupied waste, that is to say, waste portions of land for which revenue is paid.

Column 6.—Of the total net sown area for 1923-24 (32,281,647 acres) stated in this column, 27,216,446 acres are based on actual returns and 5,065,201 acres on estimates.

Figures for unsurveyed villages are based on estimates.

Column 2, so far as Bombay proper is concerned, includes land administered by the Forest Department whether formally declared forest under an Act or not, and differs from the area stated in the forest reports, because in certain localities, where the settlement is incomplete, the original areas are still returned by the Forest Department, while revised areas are returned in this table; also because the revenue records do not always state the most recent revisions. The figures in Sind also do not agree with those in the Forest Administration Report, because the revenue records do not state the most recent alterations of area due to erosion by the Indus which the forest report does, and because, on the other hand, the forest report does not always exhibit the most recent alteration of area effected by the revision of survey, which the revenue records do. Bombay
(Page 16)

Column 3 includes all land recorded at the Survey and Settlement as unculturable, though at times a very small quantity of this land is cultivated.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table II.—Classification of Area—*continued.*Bombay—*contd.*
(Page 16)

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land thrown out of cultivation is reckoned as fallow is ten years.

Column 6.—Of the total net sown area (26,910,647 acres) in Bombay proper entered in this column for 1923-24, 25,678,511 acres are based on actual returns and 1,232,136 acres on estimates.

Bengal
(Page 16)

Column 2.—The figures represent Government forests and estimates of other forest areas furnished by district officers.

United Provinces
(Page 16)

Column 2 includes forest areas administered by the district officers of some districts. Hence the figures do not agree with those in the Forest Administration Report which excludes these areas. This column also includes the Siwalik Range in the Dehra Dun district.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land left untilled is reckoned as fallow is three years.

Column 6.—Of the total net sown area (35,649,188 acres) entered in this column for 1923-24 for the provinces, 35,045,188 acres are based on actual returns, and 604,000 acres on estimates.

Punjab
(Page 16)

Column 2 includes all lands specially allotted to forest growth under the control of Government or any Local Board or Municipality.

Column 3.—This column includes 23,680 acres of river beds in Gurgaon, 15,360 acres of mountain tracts in Simla, and 3,896,960 acres of mountain tracts in Kangra. These areas are not accounted for in the village papers, and the figures are based more or less on estimates.

Column 4 includes large areas of Government waste not allotted for cultivation.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land is reckoned as fallow is two years; but as a change in classification is not generally made until the year for quadrennial statements comes round, the old classification may be retained from one to three years longer than the prescribed period. In certain districts in the south-west of the province, however, the classification is amended annually.

Burma
(Page 16)

For tracts outside the surveyed area the figures are based on estimates.

Column 2.—The area classed as forests comprises only those areas which are administered by the Forest Department as reserved forests or fuel reserves.

Column 3.—Land not available for cultivation includes all land absolutely barren and all lands covered by buildings, roads, water or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture. In settled tracts the unculturable area is taken from settlement registers, but in the unsettled tracts it is obtained from the best source available.

Column 4 includes land thrown out of cultivation and abandoned and any land under palms and bamboos and thatching grass which is not shown in column 2, 3, 5 or 6.

Column 5 includes all land occupied for agricultural purposes which is left uncultivated. In Lower Burma (excluding the Thayetmyo district) such lands are assessed at privileged rates, but in Upper Burma and in Thayetmyo no assessment is levied on land left uncultivated.

Column 6.—Of the total net area sown (16,253,641 acres) entered in this column for 1923-24 for the whole province, 14,512,551 acres are based on actual returns and 1,741,090 acres on estimates.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table II.—Classification of Area—*continued.*

Column 2.—The figures represent Government forests and estimates of other forest areas furnished by district officers. Bihar and Orissa
(Page 17)

Column 2 shows the areas administered by the Forest Department; but the figures differ from those in the Forest Administration Report, because the actual area of the forest is not known owing to incomplete survey, also because excisions made have not yet been taken note of in the forest registers, and because in many cases raiyatwari villages settled, thikadari villages surveyed, clearance leased villages earned in proprietary rights, and villages purchased under the waste-land sale rules, have not as yet been finally disforested and struck off the forest registers. In the case of the Chanda, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts, this column also includes all areas in the zamindars' estates which fall outside the surveyed villages of those estates. These areas are almost wholly under forest and include only a negligible proportion of sparse and shifting cultivation. In Berar, the forest area includes those administered by the Forest Department, but excludes a large area of cultivated land in the Melghat taluk in Amraoti shown as forest in the forest report. Central Provinces
and Berar
(Page 17)

Column 3 states areas covered with water, hill or rock, and land occupied by buildings and roads. For Berar, it includes village sites, tanks, and land taken up for public purposes or devoted to uses other than agriculture; it also includes unculturable portions of culturable fields.

Column 4 states (1) the waste area within holdings (including fallows of more than three years), (2) land under tree forest which is not administered under any Act dealing with forests, (3) land under scrub jungle or grass, and (4) groves not included in holdings. For Berar, it includes land available for cultivation but not given out.

Column 5.—Land which has been fallow for not more than three years is reckoned as current fallow. For Berar, it includes occupied culturable land left fallow for private reasons such as grazing, rotation, etc.

Column 2.—The figures represent reserved forests, but exclude the areas of forest villages within the reserves which are entered under the appropriate heads of this table. Assam
(Page 17)

Columns 3 and 4.—The figures for unsurveyed tracts in Cachar and for permanently settled tracts in Sylhet are based on estimates. In the Assam Valley unsurveyed waste is divided into culturable and unculturable on the assumption that their proportion in the surveyed area holds good.

Column 5 includes generally all lands which are thrown out of cultivation or not cultivated for three years, but which remain in the occupation of leaseholders. Figures for the hill districts (except the plains portion of the Garo Hills) and Sadiya Frontier Tract, are rough estimates.

Column 6.—The figures are obtained from the abstract crop statement for districts which have been cadastrally surveyed. The figures for the permanently settled estates of Sylhet and Goalpara and for the hill districts and the Sadiya Frontier Tract are based on estimates. The figure for the Balipara-Frontier Tract represents the area under tea only.

Column 2 includes all lands specially allotted to forest growth under the control of Government or any Local Board or Municipality, and protected village waste in Hazara administered by the district officer and other waste lands in Peshawar. North-West Frontier
Province
(Page 17)

Column 4 includes large areas of Government waste not allotted for cultivation.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land is reckoned as fallow is two years; but, as a change in classification is not generally made until the year for quadrennial statements comes round, the old classification may be retained from one to three years longer than the prescribed period. In Dera Ismail Khan classification is amended according to area of each class of soil actually cultivated each year.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table II.—*Classification of Area—concluded.*

Ajmer-Merwara and
Munpur Pargana
(Page 17)

Column 2.—The forest area in Ajmer-Merwara relates to khalsa, jagir and minor istamar villages, but excludes village lands managed by the Forest Department, which do not technically constitute Government forests.

Table III.—*Area irrigated and Crops irrigated.*

Madras
(Pages 18-19)

Column 4.—The term " tanks " refers to a particular kind of dammed reservoirs. These reservoirs are formed by enclosing depressions or throwing dams across the valleys of small rivulets and streams to intercept water during the rains.

Column 7.—Of the total area (9,000,422 acres) irrigated in 1923-24, 7,497,886 acres are based on actual returns and 1,502,536 acres on estimates.

Bengal
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 2 to 19.—Areas irrigated from all sources are only estimates, except in the case of areas irrigated from Government canals.

United Provinces
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 2 to 6.—Government canals include private canals except in Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Budaun, and Basti for which districts separate figures for private canals are obtained. There are very few private canals in the United Provinces.

Column 7.—Of the total area (7,982,158 acres) irrigated in 1923-24, 7,946,258 acres are based on actual returns and 35,900 acres on estimates.

Punjab
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 8 to 19 state the gross area irrigated, that is, land irrigated in both seasons is counted twice.

Burma
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 8 to 19 include only crops actually irrigated; for instance, where an unirrigated crop of sesamum is taken off land which is afterwards irrigated and planted with paddy, the area grown with sesamum is not included in this column.

Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 2 to 19.—The figures are only estimates, except in the case of areas irrigated from Government canals.

Assam
(Pages 20-21)

Columns 2 to 19.—Estimates of areas irrigated are available for Sylhet, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garo Hills, the Lushai Hills and the Sadiya Frontier Tract. In the case of the last five districts, however, the estimates are somewhat incomplete.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Pages 20-21)

Columns 8 to 19 state the gross area irrigated, that is, land irrigated in both seasons is counted twice, but areas irrigated more than once in a single harvest are included only once in columns 2—7.

Table IV.—*Area under Crops.*

Madras
(Pages 23-23, 26-27)

Column 39 (fodder crops) states the areas sown with grass and crops solely for fodder. Lands left waste for grazing and on which grass grows spontaneously are not included in this column. It shows crops that in normal times are used only as fodder.

APPENDIX B—continued.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—continued.

Table IV.—Area under Crops—continued.

Figures for unsurveyed villages are based on estimates.

Bombay
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

Statistics are not prepared by village or circle officers. The figures entered in this table are estimates. Statistics for jute only are collected through the agency of *panchayats* (village unions). Bengal
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

The area sown with unimportant mixed crops, for which no separate heading is provided in the provincial crop statements, is assigned to the principal crop by the village accountants. The areas of important mixed crops, namely, wheat and barley, wheat and gram, barley and gram, jowar and arabar, bajra and arabar, and cotton and arabar, for which separate headings are provided in the crop statements, are distributed in accordance with prescribed formulæ and entered under the crops of which they are composed. United Provinces
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.—The whole of the area of the land planted with food grains wheat, barley, etc., mixed with oilseeds, is shown under food-grains in this table. The area sown under food-grains which was really planted with oilseeds (as a mixed crop) is roughly estimated to have been 4,160,000 acres in the whole of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1923-24.

Columns 12, 13 and 14.—The figures shown in these columns represent areas under "pure" oilseeds, *i.e.*, oilseeds sown unmixd with any other crop. Besides these, the oilseeds are thinly sown in combination with wheat, barley, gram, and other crops. If the areas occupied by the scattered plants were added up, it is estimated very roughly that they would amount in 1923-24 for the whole of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to 690,000 acres of linseed, 920,000 acres of sesamum, and 2,550,000 acres of rapeseed.

There is no agency for the collection of statistics in Almora, Garhwal, and the hill tracts of Naini Tal. Estimates have, however, been made for Garhwal and included in the table.

For tracts outside the surveyed area the figures are based on estimates framed in the best manner possible. Burma
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

No statistics are at present prepared by village or circle officers, except in the Sambalpur district. The figures for all other districts entered in this table are estimates. The estimates for Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Furnea, Puri, Cuttack (exclusive of small permanently-settled areas), Balasore, Angul, the Santhal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamanu and Singhbhum are, however, based on the figures collected during the cadastral survey. Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records Staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and plains portion of Garo Hills, and those for the Hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of Jute are reported by the village Chaukidari Panchayats. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily settled parts of the district, and in Goalpara they are obtained from Zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea-garden Managers and Proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from Patwaris for the plains subdivisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao-tax*, in the Garo Hills from hill Mauzadars, in Nowgong from the Supervisor Kanungo of hill Sub-Circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from Mandals or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from Dolois and Sirdars, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. Assam
(Pages 24-25, 28-29)

Column 40.—The area under fruits and vegetables includes village sites.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*

Table V.—Live-stock.

Madras
(Pages 30-31)

The last quinquennial census was taken in October, 1919, in all villages, Government *inam*, and Zamindari, and stock in cities, cantonments, and that employed in Government Departments and Municipalities were included. Oxen, buffaloes, horses and ponies not old enough for work or breeding were treated as young stock.

Bombay
(Pages 30-31)

The figures are collected once in five years. The last quinquennial census was taken in 1919-20.

Bengal
(Pages 30-31)

Figures for 1912-13 are based on a cattle census taken in 1912; the figures for most of the districts in columns 2 to 4 have, however, subsequently been revised. The census did not take into account the animals named in columns 9 to 16, nor ploughs and carts (columns 17 and 18). Figures for 1919-20 under all the heads are based on a cattle census taken in 1920.

United Provinces
(Pages 30-31)

The table is prepared quinquennially on a census in each district taken every five years. The census which was due in 1913-14 but could not be taken in that year, owing to famine in some of the districts, was taken in 1914-15 in all the districts except Almora, Garhwal, and the hill tracts of Naini Tal. In these latter districts the census was taken in 1912. The last census was taken in 1920, except in Almora, Garhwal, and the hill tracts of Naini Tal.

Punjab
(Pages 30-31)

A census for the whole province is taken every fifth year in the first week of February. The last census was taken in 1923. All cattle in cantonments and Municipalities as also those belonging to Government are included.

Barma
(Pages 30-31)

Annual returns of agricultural stock are prepared by village headmen, revenue surveyors, and *taikthuggis*, the enumeration taking place from end of February to middle of March in each year. The figures include all animals in towns and also those employed in each district by Government departments, such as transport, military, police, and by municipalities.

Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 30-31)

The figures for 1913-14 shown in the table for all the districts of the province, except Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum, were arrived at by a census of live-stock held in these districts towards the end of 1913. For Palamau, Hazaribagh, and Ranchi the figures were based on information collected during survey operations, while the figures for Manbhum were based on police reports. Corrections were made in the figures for Hazaribagh in 1915-16 and for Palamau in 1917-18. The figures for 1919-20 were for the most part ascertained by a census held in January 1920. In Manbhum the available settlement figures were supplemented by a census. In Hazaribagh and Ranchi, the previous settlement figures were brought up to date by a census in one per cent of the villages. In Palamau the settlement figures were accepted. The 1919-20 figures were finally corrected in 1922 when a review of the census was published.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Pages 32-33)

The figures are collected annually, between the 1st January and the 15th March, by the patwaris in each village for the areas in their respective charges. The total figure is recorded in the tahsil by the kanungo in a village register. The patwari takes into account all animals including those temporarily sent elsewhere (*e.g.*, for grazing), which belong to residents of the village, and excludes animals which are temporarily in the village for grazing or other purposes, but do not belong to residents. Stock in cities, large towns, cantonments, and in forest villages are included. In Berar, a census is made annually by the village officers. All cattle belonging to one owner are entered against his name even though the animals are

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table V.—Live-stock—*continued.*

temporarily absent from the village. When an owner cultivates land in more than one village, the actual number in each particular village on the night of enumeration is entered in the statement for that village. Cattle belonging to other villages, but temporarily in the village for grazing, are not entered in the statement for that village.

The statistics for 1919-20 are based on a cattle census held in 1920 except in the plains portion of Garo Hills for which the figures are those obtained at a census taken in 1918. No information is available for Garo Hills (hill portions), Naga Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills Lushai Hills, and the Balipara Frontier tract. Assam
(Pages 32-33)

A census for the whole province is taken every fifth year in the first week of February. The last census was taken in 1920. All cattle belonging to Government are included. North-West Frontier
Province
(Pages 32-33)

Table VI.—Land Revenue.

The table is prepared quinquennially. The figures were last collected in 1923-24. Madras
(Pages 34-35)

Column 3 (a).—In the case of raiyatwari tracts this column states the areas of unoccupied assessed lands, of all unassessed porambokes, of minor inam lands in Government villages held rent-free or subject to quit-rent, and of forest lands, excluding portions of the first mentioned two classes occupied under "miscellaneous"; and in the case of zamindari tracts the areas of hills, porambokes, and minor inams are entered. The entire area of whole inam villages is deducted from this column.

Column 3 (b).—Raiyatwari includes the area of certain Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, and also the difference between the area by professional survey and the area according to village papers.

Column 4 (a).—The figures for the raiyatwari tenures in this column represent the total occupied area stated in village papers which differ in some cases from the resultant of preceding columns.

Column 4 (b).—For certain districts areas actually cultivated and for certain others estimates, or actuals supplemented by estimates, are shown in this column.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts.

Column 8 shows only the "ordinary revenue", as defined in the Civil Accounts, on area fully assessed.

Column 10.—The cultivated area is, in the case of raiyatwari and zamindari lands, the net cropped area out of the area given in column 4 (a).

Column 11 states the entire population of raiyatwari and zamindari villages, respectively.

This return is prepared quinquennially. Bombay
(Pages 34-35)

Column 1.—Lands held under special tenures, such as talukari, mehwas, udhad-jama bandi, narvadari, and bhagdari in Gujarat and khoti and izafat in the Konkan, are classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)".

Column 3 (a) includes alienated area and the area held free of revenue or the revenue of which has been reduced by special agreement, and also the fully assessed unoccupied area. For Sind, it includes fallows and fully assessed unoccupied area.

Column 3 (b) includes alienated cultivated and zamindari cultivated (estimated) land.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table VI.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

Bombay—*contd.*
(Pages 34-35)

Column 4 includes land under temporary cultivation, also pot inams paying full assessment. For Sind it excludes fallows and fully assessed unoccupied area [see note to column 3].

Column 5 states ordinary and miscellaneous land revenue appearing in the Civil Accounts. On the average of the last five years about 2.5 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column for Bombay Presidency was remitted on account of assessed unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.; in Sind 6.8 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of assessed unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the occupied area, which, in the Presidency proper, is treated as the cultivated area for the purposes of this table, and the assessment on that area. In Sind the incidence is calculated from the cultivated area (excluding fallows) and the assessment on that area.

Column 11 includes population of pot inams and the like scattered areas for the Bombay Presidency, which cannot be distinguished from the population of the fully assessed area.

Bengal
(Pages 34-35)

The table is prepared quinquennially, and the figures were last collected in 1922-23.

Column 1.—The following classification of estates has been adopted:—

- (1) *Zamindari (permanently settled)* including estates managed for proprietors by Government.
- (2) *Zamindari (temporarily settled)*, comprising (a) all temporarily settled estates, namely, those settled for periods with proprietors and estates leased to farmers for periods; and (b) all estates owned by Government as proprietor.

Column 4 (b) includes in certain cases fully assessed current fallows.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts.

United Provinces
(Pages 36-37)

The table is prepared quinquennially, and the figures were last collected in 1921-22.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) exclude small revenue-free plots, for which details are not forthcoming.

Column 5 states (1) "ordinary revenue," comprising (a) fixed collections (including land revenue on account of resumed *Gorait Jagirs*), (b) fluctuating collection, (c) surplus collections, (d) collections from Government estates (including collections from Dudhi, Turai, and Bhabar estates, and receipts from forest estates); (2) sale of Government estates; (3) sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax; (4) miscellaneous, comprising (a) receipt from quarries and mineral products in forest and land not under the management of the Forest Department, (b) water mills rent, (c) malikanas or allowance to excluded proprietors, (d) fines and forfeitures of revenue courts, (e) recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India, (f) miscellaneous receipts, namely (i) patwari miscellaneous receipts (revenue record room), (ii) mutation fees, (iii) mutation fines, (iv) sale of waste paper, and (v) partition fees, (g) rents of railway class "C" land and rents of buildings situated on such land. On the average of the last five years about 2.13 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 6.—The total population of the province includes the population of the Benares State.

Column 11 includes population of revenue-free lands when the area of such lands is less than an entire village. The inclusion does not materially affect the incidence entered in column 12.

Columns 13 and 14.—The figures are taken from the Census Reports of 1921.

APPENDIX B—continued.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—continued.

Table VI.—Land Revenue—continued.

Column 2 states the total area by last settlement survey.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) include villages receiving frontier remissions, tracts which are entirely unassessed (such as the Kulu Mountains) and istamrari tenures. Punjab
(Pages 36-37)

Column 5 shows all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts, including assigned revenue.

Column 10.—The cultivated area taken for calculating the incidence is exclusive of current fallows.

Column 2 includes tracts outside the surveyed area for which the figures are mostly based on estimates. Burma
(Pages 36-37)

Column 3 (a).—No deduction is made for areas held revenue-free or at privileged rates as they are ordinarily less than an entire village and as it is difficult to estimate the corresponding deductions to be made in the population (column 11).

Column 3 (b) includes the whole area except that occupied for cultivation.

Column 4 (a) includes the area occupied for cultivation including land wholly or partly exempted or remitted from assessment on account of fallow or short crops.

Column 4 (b) represents the area actually sown whether assessed or exempted or remitted from assessment.

Column 5 comprises ordinary land revenue (including water rate), capitation tax *thathameda* tax, fishery revenue and miscellaneous revenue (petroleum, rubies, other minerals, etc.). Sums remitted on account of uncultivated land or short crops, etc., are excluded.

Column 6 represents the population at the last census with no allowance for subsequent increase.

Column 8 represents the ordinary land revenue (including water rate) actually collected or due for collection within the year excluding remissions and exemptions.

The table is prepared quinquennially.

Column 1.—The following classification of estates has been adopted:—

Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 36-37)

- (1) *Zamindari (permanently settled)* including estates managed for proprietors by Government;
- (2) *Zamindari (temporarily settled)* comprising (a) all temporarily settled estates, namely, those settled for periods with proprietors, and estates leased to farmers for periods and (b) all estates owned by Government as proprietor.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts. On the average of the last five years about 0.3 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 1.—*Zamindari (temporarily settled)* includes *malguzari* and *thekadari*.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Pages 36-37, 38-39)

Column 2 states the area by village papers (column 6 of table I, No. 9).

Column 3 (a).—*Zamindari* estates properly so-called (that is, excluding *malguzari*) are classed as not fully assessed in the Central Provinces. In Berar, this column states *jagir*, *izara*, and *palampat* villages, all unassessed lands, forest areas, village sites, roads, rivers, etc.

APPENDIX B—concluded.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—concluded.

Table VI.—Land Revenue—concluded.

Central Provinces
and Berar—contd.
(Pages 36—37,
38—39)

Column 4 (a).—In Berar *Pot Kharab* lands are excluded from this column, which includes only, occupied lands available for cultivation.

Column 4 (b) excludes fallows in the Central Provinces. In Berar, it states the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 5.—The figures for the Central Provinces represent different items of land revenue for different districts, no uniform practice having been followed throughout the province. In Berar, the figures include the revenue derived from jagir, palampat, and izara villages. As regards the items of land revenue included, the practice has not been uniform, different districts having entered different items.

Column 8 for Berar shows assessment on occupied lands only, as stated in column 4 (a).

Column 10.—The cultivated area included for the Central Provinces in this column is the fully assessed portion of the net sown area. In Berar, the incidence is calculated on the area entered in column 4 (b), that is, the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir and izara villages of Berar.

Assam
(Pages 88-89)

Column 1.—*Raiyatwari* includes, besides raiyatwari tenures, all unsettled Government waste and forest lands and areas in which house-tax or poll-tax is levied; it also includes certain temporarily settled estates in Sylhet which were formerly (before 1902-03) included under Zamindari (temporarily settled). *Zamindari (temporarily settled)* includes, besides temporarily settled Zamindari estates, fee-simple grants, wholly or partially revenue-free tenures, and grants under progressive assessment.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts. On the average of the last five years about 1.164 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 10.—The incidence has been calculated on the cultivated portion of the fully assessed area.

Column 11.—The figures of population of fully assessed areas are estimates based upon village census registers.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Pages 88-89)

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) include villages receiving frontier remissions and istamrari tenures.

Column 4 (b) includes fully assessed current fallows which bore any crop in the preceding year.

Column 5 shows all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts, including assigned revenue.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated on the cultivated area excluding current fallows.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Pages 40-41)

The table is prepared annually.

Column 1.—The khalsa area has been classed as "Zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" and the jagir and istamrari areas as "Zamindari (permanently settled)."

Column 4 includes in the case of the khalsa villages the assessed cultivated area including assessed fallows.

Column 5 states ordinary and miscellaneous land revenue appearing in the Civil Accounts.

Column 10.—The cultivated area is in the case of "Zamindari (temporarily settled)," the crop portion of the fully assessed area.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir villages.

APPENDIX C.

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA.

- Agasi, agati, or avati* (*Sesbania grandiflora*)—A vegetable crop.
- Ajmod* (*Carum Roxburghianum*)—A kind of spice.
- Ajwan* (*Carum copticum*)—A kind of spice, "Bishop's weed."
- Akurkura or jevandi* (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*)—A non-food crop.
- Amada or mamidi allam* (*Curcuma amada*)—A condiment.
- Ampazham* (*spondius magnifera*)—The hog plum.
- Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*)—The pigeon pea.
- Arunelli* (*Phyllanthus distichus*)—Country star gooseberry.
- Bajra* (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)—The spiked millet.
- Bané* (Coorg)—Forest land granted for the service of the holding of rice-fields to which it is allotted, to be held free of revenue for grazing, leaf manure, firewood, and for timber required for the farm.
- Barbati* (*Vigna catjang*)—Asparagus, a food grain.
- Barti* (see Wudalu).
- Bel* (*Egle Marmelos*)—A fruit.
- Bhagdari* (see Narvadati).
- Bilimbi* (*Averrhoa Bilimbi*)—A fruit.
- Bimb* (*Cephalandra indica*)—A fruit.
- Chaplash* (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*)—A tree grown mainly for timber.
- Chayroot* (*Oldenlandia umbellata*)—A dye.
- Cheenu* (*Panicum miliaceum*)—The common millet.
- Cheik* (*Coix lachryma-jobi*)—A food grain, "Job's Tear."
- Chikkudukayalu* (*Dolichos lablab*)—The Indian or popat bean.
- Cholam* (see Jowar).
- Cholanatha* (*Andropogon sorghum*)—Fodder jowar.
- Chowli* (see Barbati).
- Cumbu* (see Bajra).
- Dani* (*Nipa fruticans*)—A soboliferous palm, the leaves of which are used for thatching purposes, also for matting.
- Dao-tax*—(Assam)—A tax levied in Sylhet upon male Tepperas who cultivate by jhamming.
- Dhaincha* (*Sesbania aculeata*)—A plant cultivated mainly for green manure.
- Dhatura* (*Datura alba*)—A drug.
- Dividivi* (*Casalpinia coriara*)—A tanning material.
- Dolois*—(Assam)—The Headman of a group of villages in the Jowai Subdivision of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district.
- Gajar*—Carrot.
- Garmal* (*Coleus barbatus*)—A fruit.
- Gonali* (see Kutki).
- Gorait* (United Provinces)—Village watchman.
- Henna* (*Lawsonia alba*)—A dye.
- Inám* (Madras)—Alienated villages or lands granted rent-free. *Whole inám* villages are entire villages held on such tenure; *minor ináms* are portions of villages, generally a number of fields, held on *inám* tenure.
- (Coorg)—A grant of land by Government as a reward for services rendered or for religious or charitable purposes.
- Isfagul* (*Plantago ovata*)—A drug.
- Istamdri* (Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara)—A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned is charged with a permanently fixed quit-rent.
- Izáfat* (Bombay)—A form of service tenure.
- Isdra* (Berar)—Land leased under the waste-land rules on stipulated terms.
- Jagir* (Berar)—Alienated villages or lands granted as rewards for service either rent-free or on payment of a quit-rent; such lands are hereditary.
- (Ajmer-Merwara)—Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
- (Bombay)—Estates held hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations, no condition of service being attached to them.
- (Coorg)—Lands granted rent-free (1) to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors, and (2) to some religious institutions.
- Jambo or naval*—Black plum.

APPENDIX C—continued.

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—continued.

- Jamma* (Coorg)—A tenure under which lands are held on half the ordinary assessment on condition that the holders should perform certain services to Government if required, such as escorting Government treasure and rendering assistance to revenue officers on tour. These lands are inalienable without special sanction.
- Jenugulu*—Asparagus.
- Jinjili* (*Sesamum indicum*)—An oilseed.
- Jira*—Caraway.
- Jodi* (Madras)—Portion of the assessment reserved or left unalienated when lands were originally granted on favourable assessment. It is distinguished from quit-rent, which represents an additional charge (generally a certain proportion— $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{5}{8}$ —of the full assessment, minus the *jodi*) imposed when the tenures were enfranchised or converted into free-holds.
- Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*)—The great millet.
- Kalpayaru*—Kidney bean.
- Kangni* (*Panicum Italicum*)—Italian millet.
- Kamranga* (*Averrhoa Carambola*)—A fruit.
- Kanda* (*Dracontium*)—A vegetable crop.
- Kankrol* (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)—A vegetable crop.
- Karola* (*Momordica Charantia*)—A vegetable crop.
- Karuvapilai* (*Murraya Koenigii*)—A condiment.
- Kavali* (*Sterculia urens*)—The Indian katura, a fruit.
- Kanathu* (*Dioscorea alata*)—A tuber used as a food stuff.
- Khálsa* (Bombay)—Government occupancy or raiyatwari tenure.
- (Central Provinces)—Areas settled on malguzari or thekadari tenure, in contradistinction to zamindari.
- (Berar, Ajmer-Merwara)—Land paying full revenue to Government.
- Khatedar* (Berar)—A registered occupant whose name is entered by authority in the Government records as holding unalienated land.
- Khiraj* (Assam)—Land assessed to full revenue.
- Khoti* (Bombay)—A form of tenure, found chiefly in the Konkan, the holder of which is, in return for certain semi-proprietary rights, held responsible for payment of assessment on the area held.
- Kirni* (*Mimusops hexandra*)—A large tree cultivated chiefly in north-western India. It produces an olive-shaped yellow berry which is eaten chiefly during times of scarcity, and in the hot weather.
- Kodq* or *Kutki* (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*)—A kind of millet.
- Kolinji* (*Tephrosia purpurea*)—A drug.
- Koorka* (*Strobilanthes*)—A vegetable crop.
- Korai*—The Indian matting sedge.
- Kuhudi* (*Panicum trypheron*)—A food grain.
- Kulthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*)—Horse gram.
- Kutki* (see Kodo).
- Kwin* (Burma)—An area averaging about one square mile selected as a survey unit on account of some natural features or administrative boundaries.
- Lakhiraj* (Assam)—Revenue-free land.
- Lobia* (see Barbatil).
- Madder* (*Rubia tinctorum* and *R. cordifolia*)—A dye.
- Mahalkari* (Bombay)—A revenue and police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
- Makhan sim*—The sword bean.
- Malguzari* (Central Provinces)—A form of tenure, the holder of which is responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on a village.
- Mamlatdar* (Bombay)—The chief revenue and police officer (native) in charge of a taluk.
- Mankachu* (*Alocasia indica*)—A root crop.
- Marua* (*Elusine coracana*)—A kind of millet.
- Marukkolundu* (*Artemisia vulgaris*)—The Indian worm wood.
- Mehwasi* (Bombay)—A proprietary tenure assessable to revenue at a lump sum.
- Muafi* (Manpur)—Any kind of land held revenue-free either for a fixed period or in perpetuity, but the term does not ordinarily apply to jagirs.
- Mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*)—Green gram.

APPENDIX C—continued

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—continued

- Munsarim* (Berar)—A head native revenue officer.
- Narnadari, Bhagdari* (Bombay)—Forms of proprietary tenure involving joint responsibility for the assessment: the revenue in the former case being fixed in the lump and in the latter distributed by rates over fields.
- Nem or Margosa* (*Melia azadirachta*)—A non-food crop.
- Neerati* (*Gynocordia odorata*)—An oilseed.
- Neia mulaka* (*Solanum xanthocarpum*)—The bogoda brinjal, a drug.
- Nisfkkiraj* (Assam)—Land liable to pay half the revenue which is ordinarily payable for the term of settlement.
- Odamula* (*Ochalandra Rheedii*)—A reed.
- Ol or zaminkand*—The elephant foot, a root crop.
- Palampat* (Berar)—Land held on payment of a quit-rent, but not necessarily hereditary.
- Panchayat* (Bengal)—A committee of five respectable persons nominated or appointed by local officers of Government in a village or group of villages for the settlement of petty disputes among the people and for dealing with other small local matters, such as caste, occupation, sanitation, etc.
- Papay* (*Carica papaya*)—A fruit.
- Parpattigar* (Coorg)—A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
- Parvar* (see Patol).
- Patel* (Coorg)—Village headman appointed by Government.
- Patol* (*Trichosanthes dioica*)—A vegetable crop.
- Peshkash* (Madras)—The fixed land revenue payable to Government on all permanently-settled estates.
- Pimakottai or pouna*—The mast wood.
- Ponnagantikura* (*Alternanthera sessilis*)—A vegetable crop.
- Poramboke* (Madras)—Lands reserved for public or village communal purposes.
- Poti inams* (Bombay)—Plots of alienated land in Khalsa villages.
- Poti kharab* (Berar)—The unculturable area included in a survey number.
- Puliyavara* (*Oxalis corniculata*)—A vegetable crop.
- Ragi* (see Marua).
- Randhuni* (see Ajmud).
- Rayatwari*—State lands leased to cultivators for a fixed term. A form of tenure in which the settlement of revenue is made by Government with each individual occupant or cultivator of the land for a given term, without the intervention of a third party.
- Sabai grass* (*Ischaemum Augustifolium*)—A fibre plant.
- Sank-alu* (*Pachyrhizus angulatus*)—A root crop.
- Sapodilla* (*Achras Sapota*)—A fruit.
- Sebestan* (*Cordia Myza*)—A fruit.
- Shanbóg* (Coorg)—A village accountant appointed by Government.
- Shrotriem* (Madras)—Village held on grant (originally to Brahmins), wholly or partially revenue-free.
- Siris tree or vagai* (*Albizzia Lebbek*)—A non-food crop.
- Sorrell* (*Rumex vesicarius*)—A vegetable crop.
- Sothar*.—Radish.
- Swank* (*Panicum frumentaceum*)—A food grain.
- Talukdari* (Bombay)—A form of proprietary right in force in the northern districts of Bombay.
- Tejpat* (*Cinnamomum Tamala* and *C. obtusifolium*)—A spice.
- Thathameda* (Upper Burma)—Household tax.
- Thattan payara* (see Barbati).
- Thekadar* (Central Provinces)—A farmer, a leaseholder, a middleman; one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated sum to the proprietor.
- Thetke grass* (*Imperata arundinacea*)—A small perennial grass used chiefly for thatching purposes.
- Thuggi* (Burma)—A village headman.

APPENDIX C—concluded.

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—concluded

- Til (Sesamum indicum)*.—An oilseed.
- Uchhe (Momordica muricata)*.—A vegetable crop. . .
- Udai (Acacia eburnea)*.—A thorny tree used as fuel or for fencing purposes.
- Udhad-jamabandi (Bombay)*.—A proprietary tenure subject to fixed assessment.
- Umblī (Coorg)*.—Lands granted on reduced rates to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors.
- Unda (Pongamia glabra)*.—An oilseed.
- Urāī (Phaseolus radiatus)*.—Black gram.
- Wudalu or barti Panicum flavidum*.—A food grain.
- Zamindar*.—The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.
- (Central Provinces).—A chief of minor importance who, while usually holding a large and compact estate on privileged tenure, has been restricted to the rank of an ordinary subject.
- Zamindari*.—An estate held on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.
- (United Provinces).—An undivided estate held in joint tenure.

APPENDIX D
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS CULTIVATED IN INDIA AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION
IN TABLE IV

NAME OF CROP		Head of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Agasi, agati or avati	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Agave	<i>Agave</i> spp.	25. Fibres—others.
Ajmod or Randhuni	<i>Carum Roxburghianum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Ajwan or Bishop's weed	<i>Carum Copticum</i>	20. " " "
Akurkura (<i>see</i> Chrysanthemum)	.....	.....
Al (<i>see</i> Morinda)	.....	.....
Aloes	<i>Aloe vera</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Alya (<i>see</i> Cress)	.....	.....
Amada or Mamidi allam	<i>Curcuma Amada</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Amaranths	<i>Amarantus</i>	41. Misc. food crops.
Ampazham (<i>see</i> Plum)	.....	.....
Anise seed	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Apple, wood	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops
" Rose	<i>Eugenia Jambos</i>	40. " " "
" Custard	<i>Anona squamosa</i> and <i>A. reticulata</i> .	40. " " "
Areca nut or Betel nut	<i>Areca Catechu</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Arhar or pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Arnatto or Arnotto	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Arrowroot, West Indian	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	41. Misc. food crops.
" Wild or East Indian	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>	41. " " "
Artichoke	<i>Cynara Scolymus</i> or <i>Centaurea Cardunculus</i> .	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Arum (edible), Kachu or Kachalu	<i>Colocasia Antiquorum</i>	40. " " "
Arunelli (<i>see</i> Gooseberry, country star)	.....	.....
Bajra (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Barbati, Lobia, Jenugulu, Thattan-payara or Chowli (Asparagus)	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	4. Barley.
Barti (<i>see</i> Wudalu)	.....	.....
Basil, sweet	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Beans	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Asparagus (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
" Sword or Makhan Sim	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> , C. <i>gladiata</i> .	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
" Goa	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	40. " " "
" Indian, Chikkudukayalu, or Popat	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	40. " " "
" Kidney, Moth, or Kalpayaru	<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>	40. " " "
" Soy	<i>Glycine hispida</i>	40. " " "
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
Bel	<i>Ægle Marmelos</i>	40. " " "
Betel vine	<i>Piper Betle</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
" nut (<i>see</i> Arcaanut)	.....	.....
Bhindi (<i>see</i> Hibiscus, edible)	.....	.....
Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa Bilimbi</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Bimb	<i>Cephalandra indica</i>	40. " " "
Bishop's weed (<i>see</i> Ajwan)	.....	.....
Borage, country	<i>Colens aromaticus</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Brinjal	<i>Solanum Melongena</i> , S. <i>longum</i> .	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" bogoda or nela mulaka	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Buck wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat)	.....	.....

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Caraway or Jira	<i>Carum Carui</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
" Black or Shahjira	<i>Carum Bulbocastanum</i>	20. " " "
Cardamom Aromatic	<i>Amomum aromaticum</i>	20. " " "
" greater	" <i>subulatum</i>	20. " " "
" lesser	<i>Elettaria Cardamomum</i>	20. " " "
Carob or Locust tree	<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Carrot or Gajar	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	40. " " "
Cassava	<i>Manihot utilisissima</i> and <i>M. palmata</i> .	40. " " "
Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	17. Castor.
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	40. " " "
Chaplash (see Sam tree)	.....	.....
Chayroot	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Cheena (see Millet)	.....	.....
Cheik (see Job's Tear)	.....	.....
Chicory	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Chickling Vetch (see Vetch)	.....	.....
Chillies	<i>Capsicum sp.</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Chikkudukayalu (see Beans, Indian)	.....	.....
Cholum (see Millet)	.....	.....
Cholanathu (fodder Cholum)	<i>Andropogon Sorgham</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Chowli (see Barbati)	.....	.....
Chrysanthemum, Akurkura, or Jevandi	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> .	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Cinchona	<i>Cinchona sp.</i>	35. Cinchona.
Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Citron or lime or lemon	<i>Citrus medica</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cloves	<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> or <i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i> .	20. Condiments and spices.
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	16. Coconut.
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	32. Coffee.
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Cotton	<i>Gossypium sp.</i>	23. Cotton.
Cress	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	40. " " "
Cumbu (see Millet)	.....	.....
Cumin	<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Custard Apple (see Apple)	.....	.....
Dani	<i>Nipa fruticans</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Date palm (see Palm)	.....	.....
Dhaincha	<i>Sesbania aculeata</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Dhatura	<i>Datura alba</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Dill or Sowa	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Dividivi	<i>Casalpinia coriara</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Drumsticks or Horse-radish	<i>Moringa pterygosprema</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Elephant foot, Zaminkand or Ol	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i> .	40. " " "
Elephant yam	<i>Tryphonium trilobatum</i>	40. " " "
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	20. Condiments and spices.

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP.		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular.	Botanical.	
Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella fœnum grœcum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Field Vetch (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Fig	<i>Ficus Carica</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Flea-bane, purple	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Flowers	.....	.....
Gajar (<i>see</i> Carrot)	.....	20. Condiments and spices.
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Garmal	<i>Coleus barbatus</i>	.....
Gawar (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	20. Condiments and spices.
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	.....
Goa bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Gondi (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Gooseberry, Cape—or tepari	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Country star or Arunelli	<i>Phyllanthus distichus</i>	40. " " "
Goose foot	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	40. " " "
Gourd, Snake	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	40. " " "
" Bottle	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
" Towel	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	40. " " "
" Red or melon pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	40. " " "
" Melon, white	<i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	40. " " "
Gram	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	9. Gram.
" Field	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Green or Mung	<i>Phaseolus Mungo</i>	10. " " "
" Horse or Kulthi	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	10. " " "
" Black or Urad (Matikalai)	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	10. " " "
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Groundnut	<i>Arachis hypogœa</i>	15. Groundnut.
Guava	<i>Psidium Guajava</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Gumberry	<i>Cordia Rothii</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Hemp, Indian, or Ganja	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	36. Indian Hemp.
" Sunn	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	25. Fibres—others.
" Deccan	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	25. " "
" Sisal	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	25. " "
Henna	<i>Lawsonia alba</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Hibiscus, edible or bhindi	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Horse-radish (<i>see</i> Drumsticks)	.....	.....
Indian Hemp (<i>see</i> Hemp)	.....	.....
Indian worm wood (<i>see</i> Marukkolundu)	.....	.....
Indigo	<i>Indigofera sumatrana</i> and <i>I. arrecta.</i>	29. Indigo.
Isafgul	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Jack fruit	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Jambotree (<i>see</i> Plum, black)	.....	.....
Jennugulu (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
Jevandi (<i>see</i> Chrysanthemum)	.....	.....
Jinjili (<i>see</i> Sesamum)	.....	.....
Jira (<i>see</i> Caraway)	.....	.....
Job's Tear or Cheik	<i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Jowar (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....

APPENDIX D—continued.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heds of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Jujube	Zizyphus Jujuba	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Jute	Corchorus sp.	24. Jute.
Kachu or Kachalu (see Arum)	.....	.....
Kakri (see Melon)	.....	.....
Kalpayaru (see Beans, Kidney)	.....	.....
Kamranga	Averrhoa Carambola	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kanda	Dracontium	40. " " "
Kangni (see Millet)	.....	.....
Kankrol	Momordica cochinchinensis	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kaon (see Millet)	.....	.....
Kapok	Eriodendron anfractuosum	25. Fibres—others.
Karola	Momordica Charantia	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops
Karuvapilai	Murraya Koenigii	20. Condiments and spices.
Kavali or Indian Katura	Sterculia urens	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kavathu, pannikkavathu, pallakavathu, kolkavathu	Dioscorea alata	40. " " "
Kharbuja (see Melon)	.....	.....
Khesari (see Vetch)	.....	.....
Khurfa (see Purslane)	.....	.....
Kidney bean (see Bean)	.....	.....
Kirni	Mimusops hexandra	41. Miscellaneous food crops.
Kodo (see Millet)	.....	.....
Korai (see Matting sedge, Indian)	.....	.....
Kokam (see Mangosteen)	.....	.....
Kolinji or vempali	Tephrosia purpurea	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Koorka	Strobilanthes	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kuhudi	Panicum trypheron	10. Other food grains, etc.
Kulthi (see Gram)	.....	.....
Kutki (see Millet)	.....	.....
Lemon (see Citron)	.....	.....
Lentils	Lens esculenta or Ervam lens	10. Other food grains, etc.
Lettuce	Lactuca Scariola	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Lime (see Citron)	.....	.....
Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	12. Linseed.
Lobia (see Barbati)	.....	.....
Locust tree (see Carob)	.....	.....
Lucerne	Medicago sativa	39. Fodder crops.
Madder	Rubia tinctorum and R. cordifolia.	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Mahua	Bassia latifolia and B. longifolia.	41. Miscellaneous food crops.
Maize	Zea Mays	8. Maize.
Makham Sim (see Beans, Sword)	.....	.....
Mango	Mangifera indica	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Mangosteen or Kokam	Garcinia indica	40. " " "
Mankachu	Alocasia indica	40. " " "
Margosa or Neem tree	Melia azadirachta	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Marians	Bouea burmanica	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	20. Condiments and spices.
Marua (see Millet)	.....	.....
Marukkolundu or Indian wormwood	Artemisia vulgaris	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.

APPENDIX D—continued.
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP.		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular.	Botanical.	
Mast wood	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Mati kalai (<i>see</i> Black gram)	.....	.....
Matting sedge, Indian or Korai	<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i> , C. <i>tegetum</i> .	25. Fibres—others.
Medlar, Indian	<i>Vangueria edulis</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetabl including root crops.
Melon, Kharbuja	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	40. " " "
" Kakri	<i>Cucumis Melo</i> var. <i>momor- dica</i> .	40. " " "
" Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	40. " " "
" Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
" White Gourd (<i>see</i> Gourd)	.....	.....
Metha (<i>Fenugreek</i>)	<i>Trigonella foenum-græcum</i>	20. Condiments and spice
Millet, Bulrush, Bajra or Cumbu	<i>Pennisetum typhloideum</i>	6. Cumbu or Bajra.
" (Sorghum) or jowar or cholum	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	5. Cholum or Jowar.
" Italian, Kangni, or Kaon	<i>Panicum Italicum</i> or <i>Setaria italica</i>	10. Other food grains, etc
" Kodo or Varagu	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	10. " "
" Little, Kutki or Gondli	<i>Panicum miliare</i>	10. " "
" Marua or Ragi	<i>Elusine Coracana</i>	7. Ragi or marua.
" Common or Cheena	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	10. Other food grains, etc
Mint or Pudina	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	20. Condiments and spice
Morinda or Al	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	30. Dyes and Tanni Materials—others.
Moth (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Mulberry	<i>Morus indica</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-fr crops.
Mung (<i>see</i> Gram)	.....	.....
Mustard	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	14. Rape and Mustard.
Naval (<i>see</i> Plum, black)	.....	.....
Neem tree (<i>see</i> Margosa)	.....	.....
Neerali	<i>Gynocordia odorata</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Niger Seed or Sorguja	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	20. Condiments and spic
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Odamula (reeds)	<i>Ochhalandra Rheedii</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-f crops.
Ol (<i>see</i> Elephant foot)	.....	.....
Onion	<i>Allium Cepa</i>	20. Condiments and spic
Opium	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	31. Opium.
Orache, garden (<i>see</i> spinach)	.....	.....
Oranges	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetal including root crop
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	22. Sugar—others.
" Palmyra	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	22. " " "
Papay	<i>Carica papaya</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetal including root crop
Parvar or Patol	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	40. " " "
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	40. " " "
Peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i> or <i>Pisum arvense</i> .	10. Other food grains, e
Peanut (<i>see</i> Groundnut)	.....	.....
Pepper	<i>Piper</i> or <i>Capsicum</i>	20. Condiments and spic
" Black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	20. " " "
" Long	<i>Piper longum</i>	20. " " "
Pigeon or bottle grass	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	10. Other food grains, e
Pigeon pea (<i>see</i> Arhar)	.....	.....
Pimakottai, Pouna (<i>see</i> Mastwood)	.....	.....
Pine apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegeta including root cro
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	40. " " "
Plum, black, Jambo tree or Naval	<i>Eugenia Jambolana</i>	40. " " "
" Hog, or Ampazham	<i>Spondias mangifera</i>	40. " " "
Poi (<i>see</i> Spinach)	.....	.....

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP.		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular.	Botanical.	
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pomelo	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	40. " " "
Ponnagantikura	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	40. " " "
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	40. " " "
" Sweet	<i>Ipomœa Batatas, Batatas edulis.</i>	40. " " "
Pudina (<i>see</i> Mint)	.....	.....
Puliyavara	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	40. " " "
Pumpkin Melon (<i>see</i> Gourd red)	.....	.....
Radish or Sother	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Ragi (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Randhuni (<i>see</i> Ajmud)	.....	.....
Rapeseed	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Raspberry	<i>Rubus lasiocarpus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rhea	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	25. Fibres—others.
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2. Rice.
Rose apple (<i>see</i> Apple)	.....	.....
Roselle	<i>Hibiscus subdariffa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rubber (India)	<i>Hevea brasiliensis, manihot Glaziovii.</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sabai grass	<i>Ischemum augustifolium,</i>	25. Fibres—others.
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	30. " "
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Sam tree or Chaplash	<i>Artocarpus Chaplasha</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sank-alu	<i>Pachyrhizus angulatus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sapodilla	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	40. " " "
Sawan (<i>see</i> Swank)	.....	.....
Sebestan	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Senna	<i>Cassia angustifolia and C. ovata.</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sesamum, til or jinjili	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	13. Sesamum.
Shahjira (<i>see</i> Caraway, black)	.....	.....
Shama (<i>see</i> Swank)	.....	.....
Singhara or water caltrop	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Siris tree or vagai	<i>Albizia Lebbek</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sisal hemp (<i>see</i> Hemp)	.....	.....
Soapnut or Kumkudu-Kaya	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sorguja (<i>see</i> Niger seed)	.....	.....
Sorrell	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sowa (<i>see</i> Dill)	.....	.....
Sother (<i>see</i> Radish)	.....	.....
Soy bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Spelt wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat)	.....	.....
Spinach	<i>Spinacea oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Indian or poi	<i>Basella alba</i>	40. " " "
" Mountain, or Garden Orache	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	40. " " "
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	40. " " "
Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	21. Sugarcane.

APPENDIX D—concluded.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—concl'd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Sunflower	Helianthus Annuus	18. Oilseeds—others.
Swallow-wort	Calotropis sp.	25. Fibres—others.
Swank, Sawan, or Shama	Panicum frumentaceum	10. Other food grains, etc.
Sweet flag	Acorus Calamus	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sweet potato (<i>see</i> Potato) . . . . .	.....	.....
Tamarind	Tamarindus indica	20. Condiments and spices.
" Manila	Pithecolobium dulce	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Taramira	Erucā sativa	14. Rape and Mustard.
Tea	Camelia Thea	33. Tea.
Tejpat	Cinnamomum Tamala and C. obtusifolium.	20. Condiments and spices.
Tepari (<i>see</i> Gooseberry) . . . . .	.....	.....
Thattan-payara (<i>see</i> Barbati) . . . . .	.....	.....
Thetkè (grass)	Imperata arundinacea	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Til (<i>see</i> Sesamum) . . . . .	.....	.....
Tobacco	Nicotiana Tabacum and N. Rustica.	34. Tobacco.
Tomato	Lycopersicum esculentum	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Tori, Toria	Brassica Napus	14. Rape and Mustard.
Turmeric	Curcuma longa	20. Condiments and spices.
Turnip	Brassica Rapa	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Uchhe	Momordica muricata	40. " " "
Udai	Acacia eburnea	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Unda	Pongamia glabra	18. Oilseeds—others.
Urad (<i>see</i> Gram) . . . . .	.....	.....
Varagu (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vagai (<i>see</i> Siris tree) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vempali (<i>see</i> Kolinji) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vetch, Field or gawar	Cyamopsis psoralioides	39. Fodder crops.
" Chickling or khesari	Lathyrus sativus	10. Other food grains, etc.
Water caltrop (<i>see</i> Singhara) . . . . .	.....	.....
" melon (<i>see</i> Melon) . . . . .	.....	.....
Wheat	Triticum sativum	3. Wheat.
" Buck	Fagopyrum esculentum	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Spelt	Triticum sativum var Spelta.	3. Wheat.
Wood apple (<i>see</i> Apple) . . . . .	.....	.....
Wudalu or barti	Panicum flavidum	10. Other food grains, etc.
Yams	Dioscorea sp.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Zaminkand (<i>see</i> Elephant foot)

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